## THE CLASH OF ARMS.

THE PRUSSIANS UPON THE SOIL OF FRANCE.

A BLOODY BATTLE NEAR FORBACH RE-PORTED AND DENIED.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY-THE RACE FOR THE RHINE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE lines hitherto running from New Orleans and HEAD OF HIS FORCES.

THE FRENCH FLEET SARS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

PRUSSIAN POLICY IN A NEW LIGHT.

&c.

Eagland Sestains France-Declaration of the Ministry-A Panic on 'Change.

LONDON, Thursday, July 14-Evening. Mr. Gleristone stated in the House of Commons to-day in reply to a question from Mr. Disraell, that the correspondence of her Majesty's Government with foreign powers occasioned by the difference between France and Prussia was incomplete, and the present was not the time for its publication. But he would say that the British Government, in common the European Cabinets, sustained the position taken by the Duke-de Grammont, which was that Spain was entitled to choose any one for king except a German prince. This answer is understood to mean that France is pressing other demands on Prussia.

There was a wild panic on the street after Change hours to-day. An official statement that the bank had received £131,000 was not sufficient to restore confidence, and much un-·easiness still prevails.

Germany will Fight to the Bitter End-Espartero and the Kinglings.

London, Thursday, July 14-Midnight. A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says: Count von Bismarck has asked the French Government for an explanation of the nume rous threats and menaces made to Prussia.

Count Bismarck also addresses a communication to the Duke de Grammont, in which he states that Germany is not desirous for conflict with France, neither does she want war but if forced to fight, Germany will fight to the

The statement is made to-day that Espartero denies having ever urged General Prim in favor of Alfonso in preference to the Prince Leopold.

A Charge Against the French Minister. BERLIN, July 14.

The North German Gazette (official) charges the French Minister (Benedetti) with having violated the rules of etiquette and good-breeding by addressing the King of Prussia while on promenade, and endeavoring to force from him a declaration upon the questions at issue. All Quiet at Madrid.

Paris, Thursday, July 14.

Advices from Madrid are pacific, as far as Spain is concerned, and the Bolsa is buoyant. The Spanish Minister of the Interior has sent envoys to the different courts to inform them of the acceptance by Spain of Prince Leopold's

Probable Fate of Prim.

PARIS, Friday, July 15. The Madrid correspondent of the Siecle predicts that General Prim will be superseded by Seno Zorillo or General de Cordob Angry Interview between the Emperor

and Ollivier.

Paris, Friday, July 15-Evening. It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred to-day between the Emperor and Prime Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's exerts in this direction.

It is asserted that Baron von Werther was on the point of starting again for Ems yesterday, when a Prussian Minister arrived here with counter-orders.

Marshal Randon has gone to Algeria, to take the place of McMahon. The Gaulois says that the Minister of Austria to Berlin is in Paris, and has had an interview with the Emperor.

England's Efforts for Peace-A Procla-

mation to the German People. Paris, Friday, July 15.

It .is reported that the Emperor received a dispatch from the Queen of England this morning, making a last appeal for peace, and a similar dispatch was sent from London to the King of Pressia.

A proclamation, it is said, signed by the Emperor, has been prepared for distribution throughout the German States, as soon as the French troops shall have crossed the frontier. It assures the German people that France wars against Prussla, and not against Germany, and with no idea of conquest. "An enormons number of copies have been printed.

## The Course of Prussia-Intense Excitement in Business Circles.

LONDON, Friday, July 15-Evening. It is reported that the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of Count Benedetti, and that the European Powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect.

The excitement arising from the situation has been intense all day. Business was at a stand-still and commercial quotations are quite nominal. People collected in groups !n the streets and discussed the news. After 'Change hours the markets were generally firmer, and American securities were steady, but prices

## The Particulars of the Withdrawal of

Bemedetti.

BERLIN, Friday, July 15. The North German Gazette has a dispatch from Ems to-day, giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Bendetti. It seems he accosted she King of Prussia while the latter was drinking water, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending imbroglio. He was therefore dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defence. Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are

ready to gail from Brest and Cherbourg. The Emperor Napoleon in Earnest-Contracts Being Made for Hay in the Tnited States.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 15. From private cable dispatches there seems to be every reason to believe that the Emperor Napoleon is thoroughly in earnest in his determination to prosecute the war with vigor. It is understood in private circles here that his agents are at this time endeavoring to make

large contracts for hay in this country for the use of the French cavalry horses.

Prussia Craves the Protection of our WASHINGTON, July 15.

R is reported on good authority that the Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt, has conferred, by instructions of his government, with the State officials as to the protection that will be given to Prusslan ships sailing under the American flag.

WASHINGTON, July 17. The Prussian Minister here has ordered the North German steamers to ports of safety. The details of his instructions are suppressed It is known, however, that he discontinues the

Baltimore to Bremen. A Revolution in Roumania. VIENNA, July 14. The papers of this city announce a revolu-

tion in Roumania as imminent. The Austrian

Consul has informed his government that "the

days of Prince Charles are numbered." Prussia Meant War from the Start-Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome-The Alliance Between Austria

PARIS, Saturday, July 16. The Journal Officiel this morning published the following statement: "Eight days ago Bismarck sent by a special messenger to Werther, the Ambassador of the German Confederation, an order to make no concession to the French Government." He said, "Do not be too much impressed." Bismarck continues: "We are ready. Prolong the situation, if possible, to the 0th of July."

The Journal argues that Prussia meant war from the beginning, and sought only to gain

Prince Napoleon, as soon as he arrives from Norway, will be charged with an important mission to Italy. The Journal asserts that the French Govern-

ment, as soon as the result of the vote on the Infallibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the troops to come from Rome. Count Benedettl arrived in this city last night, coming from Ems instead of from Berlin. He did not receive his passports. He came to give the Emperor verbal explanations.

Nothing positive has been ascertained yet oncerning the alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again to-day that Austria will

remain neutral Werther, the North German minister, and all members of his embassy, left Paris yesterday afternoon for Berlin.

A European Congress-Singing the Marseillaise-The French Coffee-mill

PARIS, Saturday, July 16-P. M. There is great activity at the War Department. A large number of sealed orders have been sent in various directions.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister, is endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a congress of the European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

The Liberte of to-day says that Count Benedetti's dispatch was not communicated to the Chambers yesterday becase it contained, besides matter from Count Bismarck, projects looking to a certain alliance with France, which may be realized to-morrow.

The Emperor returned to St. Cloud after the council of the ministers to-day. Last evening artists of various pleasure gar

dens in the city received permission to sing the Marsellaise. The audience in all cases joined in amid great excitement and enthusiasm.

Last night many citizens called upon and congratulated the Emperor. Several clubouses were illuminated last ev

The government is sustained in war supplies by the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 246

The Senate approved the action of the government without division. There was an immense demonstration on

the streets and boulevards last night. Prince Napoleon arrived in Norway yester-

day. He received a dispatch from Paris and will return immediately. Holland declines the offer made by Prussia

of an army to defend the frontier. Edmund About will go to the front as the war correspondent of the Moniteur de Soir. It is said that France will oppose the Prus-

sian rifled cannon by the revolving cannon, (shooting 40 balls per minute,) and perhaps Lyman's American gun. A Startling Declaration by the London

Times-Probability of English Intervention.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16. The London Times intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse and Vosges, on the Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine, are the real objects of war on the part of Pru-sia, and in that she has the sympathy of mankind. The Times hints that English interventien is probable, in case of Prussia losing strength. The neutrality of England will be difficult and perhaps impossible, and dishonorable should Holland and Belgium become involved in war.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adalbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

A Circular from Bismarck-Rumored Understanding Between Russla and France has been destroyed.

Prussla. LONDON, Saturday, July 16. Count Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shel-

ocean steamers belonging to all German ports. The absolute withdrawal of Prince Leopold is generally credited. Rumors are in circulation to-day to the ef-

ter. This notification of course applies to all

fect that Russia and Prussia are in strict accord in the struggle against France.

Enthusiasm of the Germans-No Sacrifice too Great for the National Cause -The Parliament in Session.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 16. The King has arrived. His progress from Ems was a continued ovation. Over 100,-000 men awaited him at the station. The King hoped they would be as brave elsewhere.

The government is hourly in receipt of dispatches from all parts of Germany offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the national cause, and asserting that no sacrifice than can be made will be deemed to great for the cause of Germany.

The government recommends Bremen as the port of refuge for German shipping. The Bundesroth of the North German Conederation meets here to-day.

The Prussian Diet is already in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic action.

Remonstrances of the Great Powers. VIENNA, Saturday, July 16. The governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at between France and the German Confedera-Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES-THE PRUSSIANS CROSS THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Cavalry to the Front.

Paris, Thursday, July 14-Mklnight. A large cavalry force is now leaving Paris in full marching order, fully armed and equipped. The French War Fleet Sailed.

BREST, Thursday, July 14-Midnight. A French war fleet sailed from here this evening with sealed orders. FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 14-Midnight.

The Prussians are concentrating at Mayence in large force, under General Count von Moltke, the chief of the Prussian army.

All Prussians to go into the Army-The

Organizer of Victory. BERLIN, Thursday, July 14-Midnight. The government notifies all Germans liable

to military duty who are abroad to return within five days. This order creates the greatest consternation

here, as meaning an inevitable conflict. General Moltke (general of the Prussian army) has been summoned to Berlin from his

Prince Gortschakoff has gone to Wildbad.

Silesian estates.

The French Moving Towards the Rhine. Paris, Friday, July 15-Evening. The movement of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absojutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris, with ambulances and caissons, are passing through the

The Emperor Heads the French Army-The Prussian Forces Cross the Fron. tier-The First Point of Attack-Burning Bridges.

streets of the city on their way to the East.

Paris, Friday, July 15. The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has comnleted her defence.

The Emperor will leave Paris to-day for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial will accompany him to the Rhine frontier. The Emperor desires this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendants of the Prince are in readiness.

Military pupils of the second year are ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieu-

The Algerian army is coming home. The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice Admiral de la Gra-

vierre is in command. A dispatch from Seltz Bas Rhine, abo twenty-seven miles from Strasbourg, received this afternoon, says the Prussians have entered France by way of Forbach, in the department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mannheim Railroad, but as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, but little importance is attached to the report.

The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at 130,000 men.

It is believed that the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the department of Moselle, and an important railroad centre, moving on it from two directions-one body by way of Thionville, and another by way of Kiel.

It is said the French forces are throwing a bridge over the Rhine at Kiel. The camp at Chalons will be broken ;up im-

mediately General LeBoeuf exchanges the War portfolio for a field command.

All bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed, so that the territory of the former shall be respected.

THE LATEST.

Reported Sanguinary Battle near Forbach-The French Troops in Rome-Italy Sides with France.

PARIS, July 17. An engagement is reported to have taken place near Forbach, in which 3000 Prussians and 2000 French were killed. This news lacks

confirmation. The Emperor has issued a reassuring proclamation to the South German States.

The war feeling has entire control of the people. After the warlike speech of the Duke de Grammont in the Chambers, an offensive demonstration was made in front of the residence of Theirs, on account of his anti-war speech. This was followed, however, by a demonstration in his favor.

The report that the French troops have

been recalled from Rome is contradicted. Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality. The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier were destroyed is contra-

The Moniteur says that England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. It thinks that England is uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia as to Belgian neutrality. The Moniteur holds friendly language towards Spain, intimating that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for King of Spain. La France denies the neutrality of Belgium.

All the Paris journals have sent correspondents to the front.

By order of the Prussian Government, railway and telegraphic communication with Italy is said to have tendered France a

friendly neutrality or unconditional aid. Prussia has made overtures to Austria for an alliance. The Prussian Movements-French

thusiasm for the War. Paris, July 17.

The Prussians invaded Moselle for the purpose of destroying railroads, and then retreated precipitately to Rastadt, the fortifications of which are commanded by Prussian officers. The bridges connecting the right and left banks of the Rhine have been destroyed.

The wildest enthusiasm for war is displayed here on the streets and the boulevards. The Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, of the first three corps, have been ordered to report immediately for active service.

The Very Latest-No Collision Yet. PARIS, July 17-6 P. M.

The latest advices from the front say that no troops have crossed the Rhine. There has been no collision as yet.

THE FORTRESSES OF THE RHINE.

Interesting Sketches of the most Impor-

tant Strategic Points on the Famous

In the pending war between France and Prussia, the probable theatre of operations will be along the Rhine. The possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the

French ambition. Geographically, these provinces may be said to belong properly to the Empire, the Rhine forming a natural boundary tions, although the population of the coveted districts is German in its sympathies as well as in its language. For many years both powers have devoted immense sums of money to the strengthening of the frontiers and their respective lines of approach.

EHRENBREITSTEIN. The strongest defensive point on the Rhine

The strongest defensive point on the Rhine is Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. This is an elaborate fortress, laid upon, or hewn into a rocky bluff, which proudly lifts itself three hundred and seventy-five feet above the right bank of the river, and overlooks a large landscape to the west and south. On the northeast, however, there are higher bligs which seemed gradually there are higher hills, which ascend gradually from the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, and from which the fortress can be bombarded with which the fortress can be pomorded with great facility. The writer of this was positively and persistently refused per-mission to examine this exposed side of the fortress, or even to take the view there-from. This delicacy can hardly be to conceal the strength of the place. Yet it is stated that two or three lines of bastioned works have been skilfully engineered and thoroughly built on the weak side, so that the Prussian engineers pronounce it as strong as the faces more favored by nature. This is quite possi-ble, for the western face has also an evident element of weakness in the high walls, built of small and irregular stones. of small and irregular stones, to enlarge the area of the fortress and to present a more regular front. These) walls are not calculated to resist modern projectiles, and will surely be battered down with dispatch as soon as the enemy's guns get into position within range. Whether such damage would affect the tenability or only the beauty of the fortress is an open question. The bomb-proofs are represented as very strong, and would perhaps not be weakened through all the artificial walls were broken up and rolled down into the Rhine. It is ominous, however, that admission to all of il and irregular stones, to enlarge the however, that admission to all of is ominous, however, that admission to all of the interior covered parts of the fort is also refused to strangers. In 1791 the French en-tered the fortress from the northeast side with very little difficulty—having first created a di-version for the garrison. Later, the Directory laid siege to the stronghold, and after three fail-ures finally captured it. We are given to under-stand that a failure of supplies was the occa-sion of the surrender. But some persons say that Colonel Faber, who commanded the place during the siege, acknowledged, that the during the siege, acknowledged that the French cannon had wrought irreparable mis-chief, and made the post untenable, and that acknowledged that the chief, and made the post untenable, and that the tailure of supplies scarcely hastened the surrender. The French blew up the whole fort upon their evacuation, after which Prussia devoted ten years to the restoration and perfection of the works, so that now they ought to survive as much fire as did, Fort, Sumter. Ehrenbreitstein admits a gartison of fourteen thousand men, and its magazines will hold provisions enough for this force for five years. A well in the rock furnishes an unfailing spring of water. At the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, at the water's edge, is a new casemated stein, at the water's edge, is a new casemated work nearly finished, which is intended to be bomb-proof, and is designed to sweep the river at short range, where the guns of the rtress would be harmless, on account of the great depression of aim required. Fort Aster-stein lies on the same side of the river, a little to the south. It is a separate fort of consider-able strength, is situated on a moderate eleva-tion, and is itself supported by three small

THE CITY OF COBLENZ

is surrounded by a strong wall, which is plerced on the land side by only two gates, and these are secured by casemated towers. The walls of the town, however, cannot be reached without a struggle; for on the same side, both of the Rhine and of the Moselle, are the two strong forts, Alexander and Constantine, supported by a third work, which is quite small. Fort Alexander is the strongest and most important point in this vicinity, except Ehrenbreitstein. It lies on the Karthause hill, about three hundred and twenty feet higher than the city, and would naturally be the object of the first attentions of the enemy object of the first attentions of the enemy in case of a slege, since Fort Alexander having been captured, Coblenz would no longer be tenable, and a strong fire could be concentrated upon the river as well as land side of the works across the Moselle and Rhine. Fort Franz, on the left bank of the Moselle, occupies a moderate ele-vation, and commands the railroad along the Rhine, and the carriage roads to Cologne and Treves, besides forming together with three smaller works, a sort of fortified camp for a large body of troops. All of this lies under the guns of Ehrenbreitstein. An army of 100,-000 men can encamp under cover of the 000 men can encamp under cover of the various forts about Coblenz. They can communicate easily between the opposite banks of both rivers, by means of the railroad and pontoon bridges across the Rhine, and the permanent railroad and carriage bridges across the Moselle. This strong position could be turned by crossing the Rhine at Neuwied—the point where Cæsar first crossed—and advancing directly northward by a macadamized road through the Westerwald. This, however, would be a perlious undertaking, and though the passage should be made without interruption, a line of communications could not possibly be kept open so near to Coblenz. The Moselle, therefore, being so securely held at its mouth by the Germans, and in its upper course by the French, can afford but a difficult line of operations for either; but the great facility of operations for either; but the great facility of further operations, either northward or south-ward, when this line should be once fairly con-

quered, would make it seem worth the under-taking. was Prussia's strongest fortress; and, for guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an in-vasion of France, no better position can be found. The dismantling of the works was nevertheless consented to, as the price of peace. Yet the work of destruction is so parpeace. Yet the work of destruction is so partial, or advances so slowly, as still to be the occasion of complaint. And this is not surprising, for though the Prussian soldiers are missed from the streets and walls, and two or three roads have been opened through the ramparts on the weaker side, yet the outward aspect of the rugged eastern face has not changed in a slugle feature; and, in case of war, the first body of troops to reach the town would soon fortify the points now extown would soon fortify the points now ex-posed, and then enjoy all the advantages of one of the strongest places in Europe. Yet this strength is more natural than artificial, this strength is more natural than artificial, and no combination of powers can expect to raze nature's bulwarks by a mere word, even though it be a more just word than that which doomed this fortress. Can either Holland or Prussia be required to fill up at enormous cost the immense ravine which almost encircles the great fortress, or to blow up the casements hewn in the face of the living rock on which the city is built? If not, then Luxemburg must remain for ages considerably stronger than either Vicksburg or Jerusalem—which latter it much resembles. The only well stronger than either vicasoing of Jerusalem—which latter it much resembles. The only well advanced Prussian fortress for the defence of the Rhine at the frontier is Saarlouis—a small and antiquated work on the Saar, the chief tributary of the Moselle. This is entirely in-adequate to the demand for an advanced post to hold the enemy in check while the army is worklived and brought forward, or for a base mobilized and brought forward, or for a ba mobilized and brought forward, or for a base of operations against Metz, Thionville, Verdun and Paris. Very important and practicable roads lead from here to Metz, Treves, Mayence, Manheim and Landau. The unfortified town of Saarbruck boasts of a similar junction of excellent macademized roads leading to all of these important military noints.

these important military points. MAYENCE. with Castel just across the Rhine, forms a very with Castel just across the faine, forms a very important station for the defence of the river. Mayence is surrounded by a bastioned walt, which in parts is new, while the larger portion is very old. The moat is dry, except on the north front. On the south side is the citadel, with its two bastions and the Eigelstein. A row of ports and lunettes surrounds the first wall, a little in advance; and still further out, but not be accessed as a second of the first some of but not far, are several detached forts, some of but not far, are several tetacted tors, some or which occupy higher ground than the low plain of the city. The largest of these is Fort Weisenau, which has a good position on high ground opposite the mouth of the Main. Below the town, on the Bingen side, a fourth line of works has been commenced, considerably in advance of the third since good ordnance can

reach the city over all three lines as they now stand. CASTEL

forms a large bridge-head to the pontoon-bridge. It is composed of five bastions, with a ditch filled with water, and with four luwill be along the Rhine. The possession of nettes covering the curtains. A short distance below Castel, and connected with it by a Rhine has long been the favorite dream of wall, lies Fort Montebello, a work of some

CHARLESTON, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1870. strength, which could be very useful in case of an attack from the direction of Biebrich or in case a crossing should be attempted by way of the two slightly fortified islands, Peter's August Verglebelgen, which was a family fort tands in of the two slightly fortified islands, Peter's Aue and Ingelhelmer Aue. A small fort stands in either angle of the two, formed by the junction of the Main with the Rhine; and good entrenchments connect the lower fort with Castel. Gustavus Adolphus fortified this point in the Thirty Years' War. A railroad bridge spans the Rhine above the junction with the Main, and is protected by a new bridge-head on the right bank and by Fort Weisenau on the left.

THE MOUTH OF THE MAIN.

The importance of holding firm possession of the mouth of the Main cannot be estimated too highly. Custine took advantage of the weakness of the place in the campaign of 1792, and with a comparative', small army operated so successfully in the rear of the Prussians as so successfully in the rear of the Prussians as to hasten their retreat and throw the contest back upon German soil. The Main is navigable as far up as Bamberg, and is connected with the Danube by a canal running parallel with the Regnitz. Political changes have rendered this line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I, operated on it. The Main, however, is always their to play some little part in any great operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some little part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfort. Sixty miles further up it pusses the fortfied old town of Wilrzburg, with its stone bridge and easy communication in almost every direction. And from the head of navigation at Bamberg, a railroad follows the upper Main northward, via Hof, to Altenburg and Leipzig, and good carriage roads lead to Schieltz, or to Coburg and Rudolstadt. THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS

on parallel with the Rhine, and form a second barrier for the French frontier. Like the mountains of the Black Forest, across the Rhine, they are highest and broadest in their southern part, the Vosges attaining a height o our thousand teet, and a breadth of twentyfive miles. All the practicable passes through these mountains have been fortified according to their importance. The most northern road is commanded by the fortress at Bitsch, which in 1793 and 1815 withstood several spirited at-tempts on the part of the Prussians to capture it. It has a deep ditch hewn in the rock, and has been considerably strengthened quite recently. The minimum garrison is eight hundred men. Forts Petite Pierre and Lich-

tenburg are small works in small passes.

The great central passage is by way of
Severne, and is held by the fort at Pfalzburg,
supported by Strasburg on the Rhine, opposite. Pfalzburg is not very strong at present, site. Pialzong is not very strong at present, but it has been proposed to strengthen it, and establish a fortified camp there. Between Laverne and Belfort, are only two practicable passes—by way of St. Die, and by way of Remiremont—and these seem to be sufficiently guarded by the fortresses in the plain, and by Belfort. The latter stands in the middle of the president between the Jura and Vosges Mounopening between the Jura and Vosges Moun-tains, and is an important junction for all kinds of land communications, being in the direct road between Basle and Paris. It has een modernized and strengthened, and is probably quite equal to the demand upon it, considering that the pass is so far south, and that Beliort is supported by several other forts along the Doubs. RASTADT.

To return to German soil, we find the most important stronghold on the eastern side of the Rhine Valley at Rastadt, on the Murg. This fortress lies in the plain, about four miles back from the Rhine, and is both modern and back from the Rillie, and is both flowers and extensive. Three large forts—Ladwig, on the right bank of the Murg. and Leopold and Friedrich, on the left—with strong bastions, wet ditches, casemated redoubts, crenelated walls, lunettes and towers, make as strong a combination as are expected where there is no more advantage of ground. A fortified camp can easily be laid out in connection with these works, and may be quite necessary for this post, since neither the valley of the Murg nor the Strasburg-Stuttgart line is command-ed by the fortress sufficiently to prevent its use, if the stationary ordnance is alone to be leared.

has nearly ninety thousand inhabitants of German descent, but who speak both German an French with equal difficulty and defect. France has strengthened the fortress considerably quite recently, and is still making improvements. The bastion enceinte is surrounded with a moat filled with water. The outworks and detached forts, small and large, thinshed and unfinished, together with the fine citadel on the eastern side, contribute so much strength to the main work that Strasburg is not considered inferior even to Metz. The town lies on the Ill, but almost touches the Rhine, and securely holds the French side of the bridges here.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 16. The President has appointed Wm. W. Bell collector of internal revenue of the Third District of Mississippi, and Harry H. Bowden, as-

sessor of the Second Virginia District.

The Georgia bill, as approved by the President, provides that the State of Georgia, having complied with the Reconstruction acts, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, having been ratifled in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the Geneeral Assembly of said State, as provided for in the constitution thereof; and nothing in this or any other act of Congress shall be construed to affect the term to which any officer has been appointed, or any number of the General Assembly elected as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

THE OUTFLOW OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 16. The steamship City of Brussels takes out \$1,250,000 in specie, and the Herm an \$56,000.

A QUEER IMMIGRATION.

The schooner Jeanette, from Port au Prince via St. Mart, Hayti, with eighty-nine negroes for plantations, has arrived. It is stated that he schooner will return for another cargo.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.

CONFEDERATE IMPRESSMENTS .- The Laurens ville Herald reports the following case, decide d in the Circuit Court:

The plaintiff, Alexander McCarley, brought The plaintin, Alexander McJarley, fought suit against J. J. Davis in damages for the impressment of twelve barrels of sorghum syrup, in January, 1864, at Laurens Courthouse. The defence was that the defendant was a bonded agent of the Contederate Government, acting under the orders of Captain S. C. Means, the discission or the court of the c division commissary. Orders were shown au-thorizing the impressment. The plaintiff in-sisted that the Confederate Government was neither a de facto nor de jure government, and the war a rebellion; that the Impressment act was unconstitutional under the United States and Confederate Constitutions; that the sched ule price of the Confederate Commissary De-partment was not a fair compensation. His Honor, Judge Vernon, held, in the words of Chief Justice Chase in the case of Thorrington vs. Smyth and Heartley, that the late Confederate was a de facto government of that description known as "a government of paramount force," and that the deiendant was not a "wrong doer," if, in making the impressment, he conformed in all respects to the law of the Confederate Government then in active operation. The Jury, after a few moments' consultation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A WHITE MAN KILLED BY A NEGRO.—The Laurensville Herald says that on Saturday last, in Newberry District, a negro shot and instantly killed with a gun Mr. Levi Garrett, the owner of the plantation on which the negro lived, and his employer. The negro then made his escape. JOTTINGS FROM COLUMBIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, Saturday, July 16. AN ICE MACHINE.

The most pleasant item of the past few days s the arrival of an ice machine for Mr. John C. Seegers, of this place. It comes from Halle, Germany, costs \$6000, and is to turn out four hundred pounds of ice an hour. The manufacturer, Mr. Vaas, is here to see the machine properly put up. It is expected that in about three weeks it will begin operations. Ice now retails at two and a half cents a pound. Mr. Seegers proposes to change all that. THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

A good deal of stir has been produced by the action against the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of this State. Messrs Chamber lain and Dunbar, as attorneys for a firm in Philadelphia, which holds \$100,000 worth of the bills of the bank, bring the action. The stockholders, under the charter act, are liable for double the amount of the stock owned by REFORM IN LEXINGTON.

The Executive Committee of the Union Re-

form party have appointed the 8th of Augustthe second Monday-for the candidates to address the citizens of Lexington, at the Court-GOOD CROPS.

The most favorable news of crops-both grains and cotton-continue to come in from all parts of the up country.

THE PENITENTIARY-WILL HE LIKE IT? Some of the enemies of peace among the anti-Reform party are beginning to talk about the spoils of the coming campaign. Some of them wonder whether, in case Governor Scott should reward Colonel Delaney's devotion to him with the office of superintendent of the penitentiary, the present superintendent would like the arrangement. Some believe that he would not.

LAMB-LIKE INNOCENCE. Mr. Chamberlain, the Attorney-General, has given voice, as we see, upon the \$90,000 affair. Mr. Chamberlain, although a member of the Advisory Board of the Land Commission, and an astute lawyer, has falled to learn that anything has ever been wrong in that concern. This is wonderful in a man of Mr. Chamberlain's intelligence, since other members of the concern-Leslie, DeLarge and Cardozo, we all understand-know of something wrong. Besides, other Republicans have expressed their certainty about it. But the attorney-general has no knowledge of it. This unconscious innocence of Mr. Chamberlain has impressed this community very forcibly. Our people are astounded at the unsuspecting virtue and infantile unconsciousness of this officer. He is a marvel more noteworthy than the pure-hearted Gay, who was

" Of manners gentle, of affections mild; In wit a man, simpli city a child."

We all, that were not permitted to see how the \$700,000 appropriated to that purpose had gone, and who heard what Leslie said about it on the floor of the Senate, and what Daddy Cain has written about it in the Missionary Record, and who have been believing that stealing had been going on somewhere and somehow-we all are beginning to feel bad about it. The letter of Mr. Chamberlain, in the Guardian, puts that gentleman by the side of Mr. Treasurer Parker-wherever that is.

Before Judge Willard to-day the phosphate case was argued by Mr. Corbin on the one side and Messrs. Miles and Tennent on the other. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE PHOSPHATE CASE.

Mr. Corbin goes down to Charleston tonight. THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

The Barnwell Sentinel advises the immediate on of Reform Clubs in every township. A public meeting of the citizens of the county will be held next Tuesday.

week to Scott's friends, the only restriction being that they stick to the truth. A Mr. Disham, of Horry, called the late Reform meeting "a political trap," and is now challenged to make good his words before the

The Horry News has been asked: "Why the Union Reform movement is so heartily supported by the Democratic press in South Carolina?" And its answer is : " Because the glory of the Democratic party is the prosperity of the people, and you will see it-next October."

Colonel Paul S. Felder calls upon all the

good citizens of Orangeburg County to meet at the courthouse on the first Monday in Angust next, for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting the best means to carry to a successful issue the great traths of he Reform party. There was a very inharmonions meeting of the Orangeburg Radicals on Monday last. The colored men, heartily tired of the scene, left

en masse, leaving a select party of leaders.

These resolved that there had been but one

delegate elected, and adjourned the meeting until Saturday next, to elect the remaining delegates in time for the county convention. The Anderson Intelligencer trusts that the people are prepared to extend a cordial welcome to the champions of the Reform movement, and that thousands of the yeomanry and manhood of this section will congregate to hear these gentlemen on Monday next. It is particularly desirable, it says, that every class of citizens should be fully represented on that occasion, and that every voter should be present to determine for himself the merits of the cause upheld by these distinguished speakers.

It will tend to remove prejudices and clear

away doubts, it any such exist, as to the fitness

of the Union Reform candidates for the high positions they seek. -The Forty-first Congress closed its second session on Friday. The adjournment leaves the people still afflicted with the inquisitorial income tax, though reduced in amount, with some internal taxes; and to sum up the work of Congress, it has patched up a fragment of tariff monopoly; a currency measure which will rather expand than contract irredeemable paper issues; a funding bill which may not be available to any practical extent; a new naturalization law, which obstructs the freedom of elections; an enforcement bill to meet party requirements in the South, which, in some of its details, is most offensively inquisitorial; a grudging admission of Georgia at the last moment; but finally doing nothing whatever in behalf of American shipping and commerce, the importance of which the President vainly attempted in the last hours of the session to impress upon senators and representatives, in view of the great war now threatened in

-Among the distinguished visitors present t Saratoga is General Robert E. Lee. Of a retiring disposition, however, he avoids the crowd and does not care much to be bored, especially by politicians and interviewers.

CAIN ON CORRUPTION.

The Missionary Record Exposes the Way in which "the Party" Machine is Run-Congressman Bowen's Little

We have always deprecated any course in politics which would tend to vitlate the taste

and degrade the character of the masses of

[From the Missionary Record.]

the people. We have always fought against corruption in the party, and shall do it to the end. We know that, while we might succeed for a while, there may be a time when the ball thus set in motion may crush the mover. Men that will sell to one party can be bought by another. Men who will receive bribes to sell principles will sell their dearest rights, and principles will sell their dearest rights, and destroy the hopes of the rising generation. When the last elections were held and Republicans were guilty of traud, we denounced that dishonesty, and declared our hatred of that course of conduct. We, to-day, stand on the same ground. We demand now, honesty in voting, honesty in the administration of government, honesty in the administration of government, honesty in the discharge of official duties, and a decent regard for the rights of man. We denounce every effort of the men who are now seeking to control the politics of the State, by bribery and fraud. Take, as an example, the conduct of the Bowen men in each ward of the city. All manner of corruption has been resorted to, in order to get control of the convention. in order to get control of the convention. Why Mr. Bowen's friends fight so hard for the su Mr. Bowen's friends fight so hard for the supremacy is because he is opposed to Governor Scott, and if he does but get control of the nominating convention he will have a chance to secure the nomination for Governor. And if he can do this he will relinquish all claim to the position of Congressional representation. The question now is, will the people elect Mr. Bowen Governor instead of Governor Scott? This is the plan, if they can carry it out in the convention.

These men care not which they have so they retain power. See the following facts as pre-sented to us by responsible persons, who will vouch for every assertion made, and more be-side. Mr. Callahan offered two dollars to parties to vote for Bowen. Mr. Stoddard was de-tected in voting three tickets at once. Mr. Richmond, clerk of the court, was elected a delegate to the convention from Black Oak. He then came down and voted in Ward 4. In-Ward 7 Mr. Wall had forty men in his house from the marl diggings to vote in that ward, but was defeated. In other wards the Bowenand paid by certain friends of Bowen. gents propose to carry everything by fraudand bribery. We will collect the facts and the names of the persons who have taken prominent action in this matter, and shall publish them, and we wish the people to mark those individuals; they are public men, and have received honors at this people's hands. They are responsible, therefore, for their conduct, and when the time for nominating men to fill their present positions comes, we shall hold these men up to the public for their perversion of

THE ASSAULTS ON JUDGE CARPEN-

the people and their disregard for their rights.

[From the Columbia Guardian.] Desiring to push aside all party issues and to effect a combination of good and pure men of all classes and every shade of political pinion, in the common purpose of Re ment and Reform in the present rotten, ruin ous and extravagant administration of the State government, the convention of the Union Reform party chose as their standard-bearer the Hon. R. B. Carpenter, a Republican, and one whose reputation for integrity and ability, up to the time of his nomination for Governor on the ticket, stood prominently above that of on the ticket, stood prominently above that of any of his competers. He was held up by the Radicsl action as the bright star in the galaxy of talent and character which they had imported to teach ignorant Carolinians "how tarun a State." If a charge of inefficiency and want of brains was brought against them, the mental vigor and legal acumen of Carpenter was cited in retutation. Were they called venal, compute and unprincipled Carpenter was was cited in retutation. Were they called venal, corrupt and unprincipled, Carpenter was proudly pointed to, and his just, independent and unprejudiced administration of the laws, which had won him the reluctant commandations of even his political enemies, was used as a pillar of strength to support them. He it was who, with one or two others, such as Moses and Sawyer, served to give, by their past reputation, what little claim to respectability the Radical party in South Carolina possessed. Now, however, that Judge Carpenter disorsted with the profigery and villanter, disgusted with the profligacy and villan-ous course of the Scott Ring, has identified sented to be the candidate for Governor, in opposition to the present regime, there is not—could one give credence to the filth, slanderous assertions of the minions of Dr. Scott—a scoundrel of their Fetish brother-The Horry News is willing to give a column hood so deeply dyed in wickedness and gross venality as he whom they have pronounced venanty as ne whom they have promoned the incorruptible judge. His nomination was not even accepted ere they began to rake up from amongst the filthy mass of their own misdoings charges that might make even the land commission shudder, and hurl them upon the head of Carpenter. But their efforts will be vain, and they do but murder themselves in attempting to black-hall him who for

> have any weight with our people who are ac-quainted with the history of the State govern-ment for the last two years. FATAL KEROSENE ACCIDENT .- The Anderson Intelligencer reports the death of a colored woman, who threw some kerosene oil on a fire which she had lighted. The oil can exploded, and the woman was satally burned.

> selves in attempting to black-ball him who is surquestionably the purest Republican in the State. If Carpenter be dishonest, or if but a shadow of the fabulous lies fabricated to injure him in the opinion of the good people of the State could be substantiated, to what decrees of pracelly must those be considered.

State could be substantiated, to what degree of rascality must those be consigned among whom Carpenter stood forth as the best and brightest of them all? It in their company, and with their cognizance and co-operation, Judge Carpenter has perpetrated such dreadful crimes and maintained the reputation he had, what must the world think of them? For two years Judge Carpenter sat upon the bench unimpached and distinguished throughout the

peached, and distinguished throughout the State for his able, discriminating and impar-tial decisions. He was endorsed in the most

complimentary manner by the Judiciary Com-mittee of the Senate, and yet, with all this, he is no sooner nominated for Governor by the Reform party than the venomous spite of the

Reform party than the venomous spite of the Scott Ring is roused against him, and his cha-racter assailed in all quarters. The motive is-too apparent, the charges are too absurd to

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILEOAD.

OENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }: CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870. } On and after Sunday, May 15th, the Passenger Trains upon the South Carolina Railroad will run

FOR COLUMBIA. Leave Charleston.
Arrive at Columbia.

FOR CHARLESTON.
Leave Augusta.
Leave Columbia.
Arrive at Charleston. ..7.45 A. M. ..3.30 P. M.

AUGUSTA NIGET EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.) Leave Charleston 8.30 P. M.
Leave Augusta 6.00 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta 7.05 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston 5.40 A. M. COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS. (Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston...... 

 Leave Charleston
 7.30 P. M.

 Leave Columbia
 7.60 P. M.

 Arrive at Columbia
 6.00 A. M.

 Arrive at Charleston
 6.45 A. M.

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.

CAMDEN BRANCH.

Camden and Columbia Passenger Trains on Mondays, Wedden and Saturdays, and between Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays excepted.) connects with up and down Day Passengers at Kingville.

Leave Camden..... Arrive at Camden ..... H. T. PEAKE